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more or less useful citizens; the other half consists of institutional cases and those which have not reacted to the better environment, but are likely to become troublesome and dangerous citizens.

6. The comparative cost of segregating one feeble-minded couple and that of maintaining their offspring shows, in the instance at hand, that the latter policy has been three times more expensive [pp. 33, 34].

ROBERT M. YERKES

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

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*A Sunny Life.* The Biography of Samuel June Barrows. By ISABEL C. BARROWS. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1913.

The poetic title should not divert attention from the substantial contributions to the history of social reforms in this country. Dr. Barrows was an embodiment of those motives which our best men honor; and his careful preparation for his duties is an example to the student. The record of his achievements is remarkable and inspiring; he was a pioneer in a field where much hard work remains to be done. Honor to his memory.

C. R. HENDERSON

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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*List of Industrial Poisons.* Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 100, May, 1912.

Owing to ignorance of the subject in this country and the neglect which goes with interested blindness, it has long been imagined and often asserted that American workmen are somehow magically immune to the harmful effects of those chemical substances which enfeeble or kill European workmen. Among the many useful publications of the Bureau of Labor not one touches life more closely than this "list of industrial poisons" prepared by Drs. Sommerfeld and Fischer for the International Labor Office. The work has been done by experts and passed through the most critical ordeal of examination by a large number of competent specialists.

The inquiries of the Illinois State Commission on Occupational Diseases (1911) not only led to important protective legislation in Illinois and other states, but served to stimulate other investigations. Congress after long discussion removed a disgrace from our flag by taxing out of existence the manufacture of white phosphorous matches which among operatives and consumers has been so injurious and fatal.

The list here noticed gives a designation of the poisonous substance used in the arts and trades, the branches of industry in which poisoning is known to occur, the mode of entrance into the body, the symptoms of poisoning, and special measures of relief until a physician can be called. Physicians will find in this small pamphlet valuable material, while manufacturers and "welfare workers" should make themselves familiar with the dangers herein revealed. No more vital subject of study can be found.

C. R. HENDERSON

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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*The Insanity of Passion and Crime.* By L. FORBES WINSLOW, M.B., LL.D., CANTAB., D.C.L. OXON. London: John Ouseley. n.d. Pp. 352.

It is the tragedy of life's abnormal phenomena which the gifted physician portrays with very great power and literary skill: the passions, incipient insanity, irresponsibility, mental obscurity, criminal abnormality, early mental collapse, feminine loss of balance, heredity. The illustrations are drawn from a long course of observation and reading, and the warnings against excess and neglect have the weight of professional authority. And yet many readers will think they have reason to complain that they are asked to follow *ipse dixit*; for many assertions not on the bare affirmation of the author. No doubt this authority is high, but most of us desire an indication of sources, of original collections of facts, and independent means of forming a judgment which are usually wanting in this treatise.

The treatment of statistics (on p. 206) raises serious doubts about the author's method of interpreting figures. He tells us that in England and Wales in 1859 there was one lunatic in every 536 of the population; in 1909 there was one lunatic in every 278 of the population. The inference is that at this rate of increase in 2209 there will be one in four of the population who will be insane. Truly we live in a "mad world"—if figures do not lie. The premises, however, may be restated with advantage: in 1859 there was one lunatic *recorded* in every 536 of the population, a very different basis for calculations about the future. The fact is since 1859 the sick of brain have been more carefully sought out, recorded, and brought into institutions, and so appear in statistics. The tendency may be discouraging, but not so hopeless as some think.

The illustrations from life are drawn from a long experience in a